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(f) The assembled exchange arrangement may be terminated unilaterally at any time upon written notice by any party or upon depletion of the Federal or non-Federal lands assembled. Prior to termination, values shall be equalized pursuant to §2201.6 of this part.

§ 2201.1-2 Segregative effect.

- (a) If a proposal is made to exchange Federal lands, the authorized officer may direct the appropriate State Office of the Bureau of Land Management to segregate the Federal lands by a notation on the public land records. Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal lands shall be segregated from appropriation under the public land laws and mineral laws for a period not to exceed 5 years from the date of record notation
- (b) Any interests of the United States in the non-Federal lands that are covered by the exchange proposal may be segregated from appropriation under the mineral laws for a period not to exceed 5 years from the date of notation by noting the public land status records.
- (c) The segregative effect shall terminate upon the occurrence of any of the following events, whichever occurs first:
- (1) Automatically, upon issuance of a patent or other document of conveyance to the affected lands;
- (2) On the date and time specified in an opening order, such order to be promptly issued and published by the appropriate State Office of the Bureau of Land Management in the FEDERAL REGISTER, if a decision is made not to proceed with the exchange or upon removal of any lands from an exchange proposal; or
- (3) Automatically, at the end of the segregation period not to exceed 5 years from the date of notation of the public land records.
- (d) The provisions of this section apply equally to proposals to exchange National Forest System lands under the authority and provisions of the Act of March 20, 1922, 42 Stat. 465, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 485, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq., except that if a proposal is made to exchange National Forest System lands, which pro-

posal shall be filed in compliance with 36 CFR part 254, the authorized officer may request that the appropriate BLM State Office segregate such lands by a notation on the public land records.

 $[46~\mathrm{FR}\ 1638,\ \mathrm{Jan.}\ 6,\ 1981,\ \mathrm{as}\ \mathrm{amended}\ \mathrm{at}\ 63~\mathrm{FR}\ 23681,\ \mathrm{Apr.}\ 30,\ 1998;\ 65~\mathrm{FR}\ 70112,\ \mathrm{Nov.}\ 21,\ 2000]$

§ 2201.1-3 Assumption of costs.

- (a) Generally, parties to an exchange will bear their own costs of the exchange. However, if the authorized officer finds it is in the public interest, subject to the conditions and limitations specified in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, an agreement to initiate an exchange may provide that:
- (1) One or more of the parties may assume, without compensation, all or part of the costs or other responsibilities or requirements that the authorized officer determines would ordinarily be borne by the other parties; or
- (2) The parties may agree to make adjustments to the relative values involved in an exchange transaction in order to compensate parties for assuming costs or other responsibilities or requirements that the authorized officer determines would ordinarily be borne by the other parties. These costs or services may include but are not limited to: Land surveys, appraisals, mineral examinations, timber cruises, title searches, title curative actions, cultural resource surveys and mitigation, hazardous substance surveys and controls, removal of encumbrances, arbitration including all fees, bargaining, cure of deficiencies preventing highest and best use of the land, conduct of public hearings, assemblage of non-Federal parcels from multiple ownerships, expenses of complying with laws, regulations, and policies applicable to exchange transactions, and expenses that are necessary to bring the Federal and non-Federal lands involved in the exchange to their highest and best use for appraisal and exchange purposes.
- (b) The authorized officer may agree to assume without compensation costs ordinarily borne under local custom or practice by the non-Federal party or to compensate the non-Federal party for costs ordinarily borne under local custom or practice by the United States but incurred by the non-Federal party,